SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1861.

Referring to the course of the whig party in Penneylvania, under the lead of Governor Johnston, in opposing the legislation necessary to give complete effect to the (agitive-slave law—to the conduct of the authorities of Boston in refusing to Mr. Webster the use of Faneuil Hal when urging the people of Massachusetts to put down the abolition ats—to the letter of Mr. Seward encouraging opposition to the recent Compromise—and to the numerous large portions of the northern section of the whig party to persevere in measures that cannot fail to weaken the bonds of the Union—the occasion seems a fit one to cast a glance at the causes of such a deplorable Whence comes it to pass that large bodies of the American people, having no interest directly in the subject of slavery, are less mindful of the constitutional rights of their southern brethren than they are of those of foreign nations with which we have treaties containing the very principle involved in the fugitive slave law? In our treaties with England, France, and Germany, we have contracted engagements to deliver fugitives from justice, and we have never heard of a demand arising under these treaties being unexecuted. No clamors for the habeas corpus and the trial by jury have rendered the execution of these treaty obligations impossible. The Englishman, the German or the Frenchman, if charged with crime in the country from which he has fled to our shores, can be from this asylum of liberty, and not a murmur can seard from our sympathizing patriots in the northern States; but if the negro comes amongst them, constitution and laws must give way, in order that he may escape the responsibility he owes the State from which he has illegally fled. There must be some deeper solution of this remarkable perseverance in wrong than the mere suggestions of philanthropy, or misdirected zeal for the

In our judgment, the true cause of this evil lies deeper and is to be found in the mistaken views of the whie party for a long series of years; and it can never be system, in so far at least as they should be national, and not local or sectional. Such principles this party once had, under the lead of Hamilton and the elder Adams; but it opposition to General Jackson received from Mr. and that, from that day to this, the action of this party has become less and less national in its organization, and forms of action were distinctly and openly declared; but it is certain that, whilst they were thus declared, they were invariably rejected by the great body of the Ameri-

In 1840, 1841, and 1849, this party merely nominated of the principles it sought to establish, and aiming at the al platform. General Harrison was run as a bank man in some places, and as an anti-bank man in other places. General Taylor was run as the friend of the Wilmot Proviso in one section, and as its opponent

without impressing its features upon the country; and too much felt in the present crisis to be mistaken. Antirentism, abolitionism, Sewardism, and free-soilism-all proceeding from the same source, like the circle of the wave which is enlarged by the force of its own agitation-have each in their turn exerted their power against the democratic cause, until at last their increased force has become so strong as to endanger the ship of When it was supposed that all these bad elements could be quieted by the Wilmot Proviso, there was hardly a prominent whig in the northern cloud-a cloud which had thunder in it, to be sure, but a thunder which would not injure, while it would thinking that it had lightning in it which they could not control, and which might scathe all that stood in its way. In 1848 Gen. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore were elected; and what were the results? The various elements combined in the election, and, cohering from opposite motives, became more bitter and unmanageable. Where the basis was not national, the superstructure could but be people of the South. sectional. The free-soilers in the northern States instructed their representatives in Congress to maintain the Wilmot Proviso. It was fashionable to call the institution of slavery a national evil, and every engine was employed to give effect to the passions of local prejudice and mortified personal ambition.

Looking back to these events, and recalling the position and conduct of parties in respect to the Proviso of Mr. Wilmot, we believe we do not err when we say that not a whig of any eminence in the northern section of tingle whig member of the northern State legislatures national councils. fused to vote the instructions which were to make Conpers adopt this unfoctunate movement against the southan States-a movement which was to be regretted as auch for the excitement it was calculated to produce as for the real injury which would follow the assertion of the right of excluding slavery from the tritory acquired from Mexico. If we are mistaken in ese assertions, we invite the National Intelligencer and the Republic to correct us. We call upon them to ention the name of any prominent whig of the northern lates who opposed free-soilism before the last Congress net, or even any prominent one in a whig legislature of hat section of the Union who voted against instructions lavor of the Proviso of Mr. Wilmot, when that Proviso

We do not deny that the storm acquired such a for hat it finally overpowered many democrats in the northn States. But it must be remembered that a much ager portion of the northern democracy passed through ordeal without shrinking, and sustained gloriously old connexion with the constitution and the on. In the height of the storm, too, it cannot be forthe whig party of the South joined with their in the North, and defeated the candidates around flag no sectional support was cherished. It can party, if Mr. Clay had beaten General Jackson there never was a time when democracy in th ned in the Wilmot Proviso.

It is not our purpose in this retrospect to weaken the tribute which is due to the authors of the Compromise nor to the present Executive for the support he has

tribute which is due to the authors of the Compromise, nor to the present Executive for the support he has given to that measure. Our object is only to mark the fact, that the necessity for that Compromise could not have arisen under democratic auspices, and that the evils which produced it are attributable to the encouragement given by the whig party to sectional influences, running back as far as the election of General Jackson.

Nor do we think the truth of these observations is weakened by the assertion, so often made, that the advocates of nullification and secession are as extravagant in their pretensions as the most extreme of the factionists of the North. These doctrines could not exist in the South, and never would have been heard of, if there had not been real injuries done to the South, and far greater ones threatened by the growing influence of the doctrines of such men as Mr. Seward when the Compromise was finally adopted.

The canal English and Appropriation Bills Defeated.—Adjournment of the Canal Bull and Appropriation by the Equation.

The resignation of twelve democratic senators, for the purpose of preventing the passage of the bill, for the purpose of preventing the passage of the bill for the purpose of preventing the passage of the bill for the purpose of preventing the passage of the bill for the purpose of preventing the passage of the bill for the purpose of preventing the passage of the bill for the purpose of preventing the passage of the bill for the purpose of preventing the passage of the bill for the purpose of preventing the passage of the bill for the purpose of preventing the passage of the bill for the purpose of preventing the passage of the bill for the purpose of preventing the passage of the bill for the purpose of preventing the passage of the bill for the purpose of preventing the passage of the bill for the purpose of preventing the passage of the bill for the purpose of preventing the passage of the bill for the purpose of preventing the passage of the bill for the pur

engendered by sectional feelings, and by an abandonment of the old national platforms?—which of the two has the most faithfully adhered to the true compacts of the Union, and contended for the abstinance of all dangerous innovations upon the doctrine that regards the States as equals and the federal as a limited system of government? It is within the limits of this inquiry, made fairly and dispassionately, that we hope the discussions in respect to the next presidency will be conducted; and if they are, we fear not the judgment which an impartial and enlightened people will render.

The Navy of the United States.

We have received from the Navy Department a copy of the Register for the year 1851, from which we gather the following facts relative to that branch of the public service:

The very best spirit prevailed in the popular branch of our municipal government, and the country may rely which the conducted from the popular branch of our municipal government, and the country may rely our municipal government,

ing those which are yet on the stocks,) and carry two thousand and thirty-two guns. They are classed as fol-

There are eleven ships-of-the-line, which carry 88 entirely eradicated until this party retraces its steps, and guns; of these, three are in commission, four in ordinary, falls back on principles which are natural to our federal and four (the Alabama, Virginia, New York, and New Orleans) on the stocks. There is one razee—the Independence-which carries 54 guns. There are twelve frigates of the first class, carrying five hundred and twenty has never had them under the name of whigery, which was a term borrowed from the British monarchy, and will nary, and two on the stocks. There are two frigates of not be perpetuated in this country, in our judgment, the second class, each carrying thirty-six guns, and both without assimilating the institutions of this republic to in ordinary. There are twenty-one sloops, carrying four those of England. It cannot be denied that at the time hundred and two guns ; of these, fourteen are in commis sion, and seven in ordinary. There are four brigs, which Clay, in the Senate of the United States, the baptismal carry ten guns each, and all of them are in commission. name of Whig, it was composed chiefly of old There are three schooners, carrying four guns—all in comfederalists, and those dissatisfied men whom the fair mission. There are five stereships and brigs, carrying course of elections had thrown out of power and place, twenty-four guns; two of them are in commission, and three in ordinary.

The steam-navy consists of fifteen vessels, carrying seventy-two guns. Five of these vessels (the Missisinfluences. As long as Mr. Clay himself was made the sippi, Susquehanna, Powhatan, San Jacinto, and Sara-flag-bearer of this party, it is admitted that its principles nac) are frigates; three of these are in commission, and the other two preparing for sea. Of the remaining ten der:

and one preparing for sea. The personnel of the navy consists of sixty-eight captains, ninety-seven commanders, three hundred and twencandidates, evading the responsibility of a declaration ty-seven lieutenants, sixty-eight surgeons, thirty-fou e principles it sought to establish, and aiming at the passed assistant surgeons, forty-four assistant surgeons dency by combinations formed without reference to sixty-three pursers, twenty-three chaptains, twelve professors of mathematics, eleven masters in the line of pro-motion, two hundred and thirty-three passed midshipmen, one hundred and seventy-one midshipmen, and nineteen

> The marine corps consists of a colonel commandant, with a staff which comprises an adjutant and inspector, naster. The other officers are, one lieutenant colonel, four majors, sixteen captains, twenty-three first lieutenants

> and twenty-one second lieutenants.
>
> There are sixty-eight engineers—nine of whom are chief engineers, seven first assistants, seventeen second assistants, and thirty-five third assistants.

There are eleven permanent and two temporary navy agents, and eleven naval storekeepers.

Since the publication of the last Register there have een forty-four 'resignations in the navy, and one in the parine corps. There have been twenty-nine dismissals

the various squadrons in service, the vessels which com-

kindness and courtesy which he so well merits from the people of the South.

We were happy to meet General Buel, of Michigan, yesterday, in good health and spirits. General Buel was a member of the last Congress, and was and is a firm, staunch, and consistent democrat. The insane clamor against the fugitive-slave law caused his defeat at the last election; but we mistake much if the people of his district have not already repented of their rash and ill-considered action. At all events, we will venture to held for further examination, and has now confessed our Union ever once rebuked free-soilism before the elapse before the people of the Detroit district will be seating of the last Congress. Nor do we recollect that a eager to secure the services of General Buel in the

the last election; but we mistake much if the people of the last election; but we mistake much if the people of the last election; but we mistake much if the people of the last election. At all events, we will venture to hazard our sagacity by saying that two years will not elapse before the people of the Detroit district will be elapse before the people of the Detroit district will be national councils.

We find in the "Celi"—a paper published is Boston—what purports to be an intercepted despatch from Si Henry Bulwer, the British Minister, to Lord Palmerston. We understand that the editor of the "Celi" is a cautious and reliable man; but still we cannot believe that Me. Bulwer could have written such a despatch as that attributed to him. We therefore forbear to publish it for the pretent. But if it should turn out that this intercepted despatch is genuine, there is no measure of national or personal indignation too severe for the insolence of the British Minister.

In another column we present a most interesting account of the French revolution of February, 1848, from Manuel Page and provided the pretent of the p

ount of the French revolution of February, 1848, from Marshal Bugeaud. Our readers will be amply repaid by

operation between New York and Norfolk, to connect at the latter point with the seaboard and Roanoke railroad. Two vessels, each of 1,100 tons burden, are now building in New York for this caterprise.

EGYPT, NUMIA, AND THE NILE.—To afford those of our citizens who have been prevented by the recent bad weather, or by the Lemi season, from visiting his beautiful painting, Mr. Giddon gives three evenings and one afternoon exhibition on Easter Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and then leaves for Baltimore, on his route to the western cities for the summer. Next winter will be spent in New Orleans, and probably also at Mobile, Savansah, and Charleston. The panorams will then be sent back to Europe, and Mr. Giddon withdraws from this popular method of diffusing knowledge. The next three days, then, are emphatically the fast opportunity. Old Nilus abundanily repays a second visit; but those who have not beheld his picturesque scenery may regret hereafter that this land opportunity has been missed by them, when Egypt's historical ravelations are presented to them in a form less popular, through the dry medium of scientific publication.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Grand Explosion at Albany.

The Canal Bill and Appropriation Bills Defeated.—Adjournment of the Legislature.

fore,

"Resolved, That the common council deeply regret the
section of the board of mayor and aldermen in closing
Faneuil Hall against the Hon Daniel Webster, our illustrious
fellow-citizen, whose high official position, whose unwavering attachment to and unwearying defence of the constitation, whose long service in the Senate of the United
States, and whose uniting efforts in support of the United
States, and whose uniting efforts in support of the United
States.

Sates, and whose unitring efforts in support of the Union, have justly endeared him to the whole people of the Union States.

"Resolved, That while this board would not interfere with any rights which the mayor and aldermen may have over Fancaul Hall, it cannot but consider their action in the present instance unprecedented and injudicious, calculated to increase rather than diminish the public excitement.

"Resolved, That it would have given to the common council of the city of Boston the highest pleasure to have met our distinguished fellow-citizen in Fancaul Hall, to exchange congravilations with him, and hear him once more address his triends and neighbors in support of law, order, the constitution, and the Union."

The question on the passage of the resolutions was taken without debate, and the vota was unanimous. Messis. Ezra Lincoln, Heary Lincoln, Solomon Carter, Samuel D. Crane, and Edward Reed were absent.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, it was voted that a certified copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to Hon. Daniel Webster.

The following order was also adopted by a unanimous vote, on motion of Col. Thompson:

"Ordered, That Messrs. Thompson, Jewell, and Smith,

"Ordered, That Messrs. Thompson, Jewell, and Smith, with such as the board of mayor and aldermen may join, be a committee to tender to the Hon Daniel Webster, in the name of the city council of Bostod, an invitation to meet and address his fellow-citizens in Fancuil Hall at such time as he shall elect." Mr. Smith submitted the following preamble and or-

"Whereas this board, by a unanimous vote, passed an order for the appointment of a joint special committee to invite the President of the United States to visit this city, in which action the board of aldermen refused to join therefore.

"Ordered, That a special committee of the council, consisting of the president of this board, together with one member from each ward, be appointed, with fall powers to invite President Filmore, in the name of the citizens of Boston, to visit this city at such time as may be most agreeable to him."

marine corps. There have been twenty-nine dismissals and forty-one deaths.

The Navy Register contains other interesting information as to the number and situation of the navy-yards, proceeded to arrest a man named Nicholas Murphy, on the various squadrons in service, the vessels which compose them, and the officers of those vessels, which we will lay before our readers at an early day.

The Hon. Stephen A. Douglas left this city yesterday on his way to the Northwest. Senator Douglas has been on a visit South, where he was received with that kindness and courtesy which he so well merits from the residual process of the South.

RAILROAD AND WIRE SUSPENSION BRIDDE.—The work upon the Louisville and Frankfort railroad is progressing so fast that it is expected by the 10th or 15 h of May it will be fin-ished to the Kentucky river at Frankfort. In the mean ished to the Kentucky river at Frankfort. In the mean time, the construction of the bridge by which it is to cross is going forward sorapidly that by the time the road reaches the river the bridge will probably be so far advanced that passenger can walk across upon it into one city. Seven of the eight immease wire cables have already been passed across the tower upon this side of the river. In a few days they will all be in their places. The length of the cables is 585 feet, and the height of the towers some 75 feet above the present surface of the water, which is at an ordinary stage for the season.—Family for Commonwealth.

MR. F. R. LARBE has the honor to inform the ladies Mallel ilemen of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria May ball will take place on Tuesday, the 6th day of May son Hall.

TEN DAYS LATER PROM CALIFORNIA

Highly Interesting News.—Three Militons of Gold Dust on the way.—Revival of Business.—Important Legislative Acts.—The Judiciary and Press at Loggerheads.—Goldon Treasures.—Tremendous Conflagration.—Newada City in Ruins.—Two Hundred Houses Destroyed.—Loss over a Militon of Dollars.—Two Thousand Persons Houseless.—Lynch Law still in force.—Markets, &c.

Nxw Yonx, April 18.—The steamer Prometeus, from Thagres. with 260 necessaries and trades a late.

March.
The Prometheus made her outward passage to Chagres
a S days and 3 hours. She left Chagres, on her return,
a the 7th instant, arrived at San Juan in twenty-two
ours, and left Hawana on the 12th.
The steamer Cherokee was at Chagres, to said on the

The steamer Cherokee was at Chagres, to sail on the 5th.

The steamer New Orleans, from San Francisco, arrived at Panama on the 1st instant with 212 passengers and \$500,000 in gold dust. The Northerner arrived on the same day with 30 passengers and \$500,000 in gold dust.

The above steamers all left San Francisco on the 15th ult., and, as will be seen by the above, with an aggregate number of 402 returning Californians, and \$3,000,000 in gold dust on freight for the United States.

The specie and mails were left at Chagres, and would be brought by the Cherokee.

REVIVAL OF DISINESS.—Business at California was better, and it was believed that the lowest had been reached.

DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The legislature has

Doings of the Legislature.—The legislature has passed a bill for a system of common schools which

Doings of the Legislature.—The legislature has passed a bill for a system of common schools which meets with general approbation.

It has also prohibited the sale of lottery tickets, and has appropriated \$200,000 and upwards to pay persons engaged in military operations against the Indians. It has also passed an act exempting the city and county from assessing and follecting taxes. This last act was, however, vetoed by the governor.

The legislature has passed a law authorizing the State treasurer to negotiate a loan of \$500,000, but he has as yet been unable to obtain it.

The cities of Maysville and Nevada have been incorporated by the legislature.

The house of representatives passed the bill repealing the foreign miners' tax hill.

The Miners' Tax act.—A large meeting has been

THE MINERS' TAX ACT.—A large meeting has held at Stockton against the foreign miners' tax act.

JUDICIAL AND EDITORIAL EXCITEMENT.—Considerable excitement had been created by orders from Judge Parsons, of the fourth district court, citing certain editors to appear before him and answer for contempt, in consequence of certain strictures upon his charge to the grand

one of the editors was fined \$500, and, on his refusing One of the editors was fined \$500, and, on his refusing to pay, was sentenced to close confinement until the fine be paid. The citizens held a mass meeting, at which they denounced the conduct of Judge Parsons, and wanted to take the prisoner from his cell by force. The accused was taken before the superior court on a writ of habeas corpus, and after a hearing was discharged.

Rich Diggings.—The northern mines on Trinity, Scott, Klamath, and other rivers and creeks, still attract much attention. Many new rich placers are reported as having been discovered in various parts of the

THE CITY OF NEVADA IN RUINS—AWFUL CONFLAGRATION.—On Wednesday morning, the 12th of March, a first broke out in Nevada city, which originated in the bowling alley of Gates & Smith, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. From this place the fire extended in all directions with fearfal rapidity, and continued to rage until the fairest part of the city was laid in ashes. Upwards of two hundred houses were either burned of torn down to stay its further progress. One man is missing, and it is feared that he has perished in his own house.

By this calamity over two thousand persons, including many families, lost their all. It is impossible at present

By this calamity over two thousand persons, including many families, lost their all. It is impossible at present to ascertain, with any degree of accuracy, the total loss sustained, but it cannot be less than one million and a quarter. This does not include the gold dust which was in the possession of individuals, and which it was impossible to save, so rapidly did the flames spread.

The loss of gold dust is estimated at over one hundred thousand dollars.

The following is the loss, as near as can be ascertained:

resisting of the president of this board, together with one member from each ward, be appointed, with fall powers to lavite President Fillmore, in the name of the citizens of Boston, to visit this city at such time as may be maggreable to him."

One member asked if it was competent for the council alone to invite the President in the "name of the citizens of Boston," and Mr. Smith replied that he did not know, but inasmuch as it was understood that the President was coming North during the summer, and inasmuch as the aldermen had relused to concur with the council in making preparations to receive him, it became necessary for the council to take some action in the matter. The president without a count.

The crowded state of our columns this morning is our excuse for not giving a more extended report of the proceedings in the council. The delicate restrictions of partition of the members of the "upper branch" of the city council.—Boston Courier.

[By telegraph for the Bultimore Sun.]

The Kent County Massacre.

[Confession of the Murder.—Drummond turned State's exidence.—Four of those implicated arrested.—The potice in the pursuit of the fifth, \$\xi\$c.

HAVEE DE GRACE, April 15—S, p. m.—There has been great excitement here to-day in consequence of the arrival of an officer from Chestertown, who immediately, proceeded to arrest a man named Nicholas Murphy, on the charge of being one of the marderers of the Cosden family, at the Georgicon of the marderers of the Cosden family, at the Georgicon of the marderers of the Cosden family, at the Georgicon of Coed county when the man named Thomas Brummond was attreated in Ceed county when the man named Thomas Brummond was attreated in Ceed county when the man named Thomas Brummond was attreated in Ceed county when the man named Thomas Brummond was attreated in Ceed county when the man named Thomas Brummond was attreated in Ceed county when the man named Thomas Brummond was attreated in Ceed county when the man named Thomas Brummond was attreated in Ceed county when the ci Crawford & Dunn, \$15,000; Hubbard & Houge, McElroy & Co., 3,000; Bucknor & Williams, 3,000; Smax & Blackman, 2,000; Rogers, 4,000; Gregory, 3,000; Chapman & Sexton, 3,000; Davenport & Co., 1,000; eglantine, (unknown,) 2,000; Napier, 4,000; Cole & Harman, 10,000; Everett & Reavis, 3,000; Glenhard & Oglesby, 2,000; Shephard & Oglesby, 2,000; J. O. Barker, 13,000; Exchange Coffee house, 1,000.

Measures to secure the incendiaries.—A meeting was held on Thursday, the day after the fire, to take measures to ascertain the perpetrators of this horrible incendiariam. Should they be discovered, the people will execute summary justice upon them.

FAILURE TO FORM AN INDIAN TREATY.—The Indian commissioners were at Mariposa, as also the State vol-unteers. No treaty has yet been formed with the In-

Two HONSE-THIEVES HUNG.—Lynching was still in force. Two Yankees (James Baxter, of Maine, and Charles Sjinmons, of Massachusetts) were found guilty of horse-stealing, and immediately hung.

UNITED STATES ASSAYER'S OFFICE .- The United States assayer's office in San Francisco was in full blast. In about three hours the office received about \$103,000 in

gold dust. MOVEMENTS OF POLITICIANS.—Party spirit is running high, and strenuous efforts are being made by both the whigs and democrats to carry the State at the next election. A great meeting had been held at Sacramento by the Missourians to give expression to their joy at the defeat of Col. Benton. Resolutions were passed condemning Mr. B., and rejoicing over the election of Mr. Geyer—commending the course of Messrs. Clay, Webster, Cass. Foote, and others, on the Compromise, and expressing the utmost confidence in the patriotism and ability of President Fillmore.

FROM THE MINES .- Miners on the Trinidad are making

out very poorly

New discoveries have been made upon Rich bar, on the
North Fork.

HEALTH OF SAN FRANCISCO. - The health of San Fran cisco continues good, and the deaths within the past two weeks have averaged scarcely two per day.

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENTS — Improvements on every hand are progressing with rapid strides. Pers are being run out in every direction into the bay; slips are filled up, houses are being erected, streets planked, hills levelled, and valleys graded.

MAIL ARRANGEMENT.—A daily mail has been estab-lished between San Francisco and San José, and a regu-lar weekly mail between San José and Monterey. FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY .- The Califor-

Good CROPS ANTICIPATED.—Farmers generally are anticipating good crops.

The MARKETS.—SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The markets generally are heavy, owing to the continued very large arrivals. Double the quantity of goods has been received that is needed.

Cigars are tending downward, the market being over

clocked.
Clothing.—The market being overstocked, lower price have been accepted.
Domestics are dull and declining.
Hardware is quiet.
Ludla goods are in moderate demand, and prices low.
Lumber these.

Commands \$16 per ounce.

From the Beston Journal of Thursday.

Sad News from Minet's Light.—The Assistant Keepers Lost.

We have just learned from Cohasest of the destruction by the severe gale of Minet's Rock light-house and the loss of the two assistant keepers. The news was communicated to us by Mr. Bennett, the keeper of the light, who arrived in the city this morning, with fragments of the structure.

when and Joseph Antonio, (a Fortaguese.) Wilson, we learn, was about twenty years of age; Antonio was twenty-five, and formerly kept a boarding-house at Cohasset. They were both true and faithful men.

After being usable to get on board, Mr. Bennett repaired to his house on White Head, opposite the Glads, from which he, with his family, was washed out yesterday by the high tide.

he high tide. The whole height of the light was 75 feet; from the The whole alegat of the light was 75 feet; from the rock to the keeper's house, 60 feet. The diameter of the iron piles was 8 inches at the base and 4f inches at the top; breadth of base, 25 feet; keeper's room, 14 feet. The diameter of the lantern was 11f feet, and it contained 15 reflectors of 21 inches each.

We are giad to learn that the board of underwriters have decided to place a light-ship, of about 120 tops, near the

probably be anchored outside.

(G-The Washington City Sabbath School Union will hold its anniversary in the Fourth Presbyterian church, 9th street, on Monday evening, 21st instant, commencing at hak-past 7 o'clock.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

O. C. WIGHT, Secretary.

lice of the "Coast Survey," all his superior household furniture, 2:
Rosewood piano and stool, made to order by William Hall & Sons, of New York
Set of Rosewood parlor furniture, consisting of 2 teto-a-tete sofas, 2 arm and 19 parlor chairs, crimson sits velvet covers. Rosewood octagon centre table, with yellow Egyptian marble top Set of Mahogaay hair-covered furniture, consisting of sofas, Plated candlesticks, girandoles, and mantel ornaments Walnut secretary
Mahogany marble-top centre table
Mich Prench China dinner and tes service
Rich cut-glass ware, table cutlery
Silver forks, spoons, Britannia ware
Tapestry, Brussels, hree-ply, and ingrain carpets
Walnut French bedsteads, wardrobes
Marble-top bureaus

By DYER & McGUIRE, Auctioneers.

IXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS STOCK AT AUCTION.
OR Tuesday evening, 28d instant, at half-past 3 o'clock, we shall, on the first floor of our auction rooms—
43,000 Bank of Mctropolis stock.
1,000 Bank of Washington do
5,000 Chesapeake and Ohio canal bonds
1,000 Corporation of Washington
1,000 Corporation of Alexandria
5,000 6 per cent. Virginis stock.
Terms: Cask, in bankable money.

N. B. Owing to the sale of green-house plants at our auctions at 4 o'clock, on Tdesday evening, the sale of stocks woommence at 3% o'clock precisely.

Ap 26

DYER & McGUIRE, Auctioneers.

NHW styles of elegant jewelry, watches, &c.—M. W. GALT & BROTHER have just received a very choice assortment of the above named articles, embracing everything new and clegant in their line.

They beg to call the attention of ladies to their stock of cuff pins, consisting of every approved nation. Consisting of every approved pattern.

Resides a complete assortment of pure silver forks, spoons, cups, fadies, butter kives, &c., they have had made to their own order, of the best "albata," spoons, forks, fish knives, ladies, cake naketa,

epaired with care, and warranted to perform accurately.

M. W. GALT & BROTHER.

Ap 20—3tif Pennsylvania av., between 2th and 10th sts.

HOUSE of the Seven Gables; by Hawthorne.

Gesthe's Withelm Weister; 2 volumes; new edition.

De Quincey's Chesers; 1 volume.
Commentary on Ecclosisates; by M. Stuart, late professor in the Theological Seminary, Andover, Massachusetts.

The Warwick Woodlands; by Frank Forrester; with illustration Waverley Poetry; being the poetry scattered through the Waverley Poetry; being the poetry scattered through the Waverley.

NOW at the Athenseum.—STEVENS, (late No. 1 Brown Hotel,) during the rebuilding of his store, may be found at "Athensen," with his usual variety of elegant fashionable goods gentlement, wardrobe and toilet use. His friends and customers invited to call at his new place of business, apposits the Adel Theatre.

Tron. New York

20 pieces 44 extra heavy white Canton mattings

30 do 54 do do do

30 do 54 do do do

30 do 64 do do

30 do 64 do red checked do do

30 do 44 do red checked do do

10 do 44 do fancy do do

10 do 44 do fancy do do

2 do super English olicioth, is freet wide

2 do uper American oilcioth, from three wide

3 do by-priced American oilcioth, from three wide

4 do Cocca mattings, for basement, &c.

Aleo, constantly on land a full assortment of every va

Grand Fancy Dance May Ball.

MADAM BLAKE has the honor to inform the citizens of Wash ington, Georgetown, and Alexandra, that her ball will take place at Jackson Hall on the evening of April 39, 1851. The followin dances will be danced by Madam B. 's pupils in full costume;

1. Crowning of the Gueen.

2. Floral Folks, by four Misses and Masters.

3. Flag Dance, by two Misses.

4. La Sylphide, by Miss.

5. Cachuca, by two Misses.

6. Petit Sailor's Dance, by Master

7. La Sylphide, by Miss.

8. Robenian Unnee, by Master

9. Sailor's Horappe, by Iwas Misses.

10. Double Horappe, by two Misses.

11. Tambritz Horappe, by two Misses.

12. Highland Fling, by two Misses.

13. Ryparish Zingredia, by two Misses.

14. Sponish Zingredia, by two Misses.

15. Maypobe Dance by twelve Misses.

16. Maypobe Dance by twelve Misses.

17. Maybobe Dance by twelve Misses.

18. Maybobe Dance by twelve Misses.

19. Maybobe Dance by twelve Misses.

19. Maybobe Dance by twelve Misses.

10. Maypobe Dance by twelve Misses.

10. Maybobe Dance by twelve Misses.

10. Maybobe Dance by twelve Misses.

10. Maybob Dance by twelve Misses.

11. Timber Misses Misses.

12. Maybob Dance by twelve Misses.

13. Maybob Dance by twelve Misses.

14. Sponish Zingredia, by twelve Misses.

15. Maybob Dance by twelve Misses.

16. Petit Salvandra Misses.

17. Maybob Dance by twelve Misses.

18. Maybob Dance by twelve Misses.

19. Maybob Dance by twelve Misses.

19. Maybob Dance by twelve Misses.

19. Maybob Dance by twelve Misses.

10. Maybob Dance by twelve Misses.

10. Maybob Dance by twelve Misses.

11. Maybob Dance by twelve Misses.

12. Maybob Dance by twelve Misses.

13. Maybob Dance by twelve Misses.

14. No Hola Dance Misses.

15. Maybob Dance by twelve Misses.

16. Pet

## EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Baltimors Correspondent.

Baltimors (April 19-5, p. m. Disclaumers relative to the Costen Massacre — Arrest of Parties charged with the Dred — The Cigar Makers — Condition of Archithop Ecclesion. — The Markets, &c.

The great mystery of the massacre of the Costen family in Kent county seems at last to be in a fair way to be unjavelled—one of those previously under arrest, named Thomas Drummond, having confossed that he knew all the parties to the deed of blood, but was himself not a participator in it, further than being possessed of a knowledge that the parties he accases were banded together and started off for its accomplishment. Their names are Nicholas Murphy, Shelton, Ford, Sills, and Taylor, all of whom, except Shelton, have been since arrested, and the police were

structure.

The last time that the light was seen standing was at about half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon. The light was not seen burning last night.

About four o'clock this morning, Mr. Bennett was on the beach, and discovered, strewed all around, fragments of the building. Parts of the residence-room and of the lander itself were on the beach, and also portions of the bedding, Mr. Bennett's clothing, &c.

Mr. Bennett was absent from the light when the sad cataffrophe occurred. He had been ordered up to the city by Collector Greely, to purchase a new boat, and on his return (Tuesday afternoon) found the sea so high that he could not get out to the light-house. To this he is indebted for the preservation of his own life.

The names of the two who were on board were Joseph Wilson and Joseph Antonio, (a Portuguese.) Wilson, we learn, was about twenty years of age; Antonio was twenty five, and formerly kept a boarding-house at Cohasset. They were both true and faithful men.

About half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon. The light was not seen burning last night.

About four o'clock this morning, Mr. Bennett was on the bedief that if some of the closden family had not escaped and given the sizem, of the Cosden family had not escaped and given the sizem, of the Cosden family had not escaped and given the sizem, of the Cosden family had not escaped and given the sizem, of the cosden family had not escaped and given the sizem, of the creation of the same fate in their victims. He also expresses the belief that if some of the cosden family had not escaped and given the sizem, other families would have shared the same fate in their victims. He also expresses the belief that if some of the cosden family had not escaped and given the sizem, other families would have shared the same fate in their victims. He also expresses the belief that if some of the cosden family had not escaped and given the sizem, other families would have shared the same fate in their victims. He also expresses the belief that if som

"there are always two sides to a story."

Tidings from Georgetown, with regard to the sad condition of the Most Rev. Archbishop Ecclesion, are hourly looked for with intense interest. The latest accounts announce him to be beyond the reach of medical aid, and that he is

min to be beyond the reach of medical ato, and that he is gradually sinking into the embrace of death.

Mr. Miles's great prize tragedy of Mohammed, written for Mr. Forrest, is to be produced in this city on Monday evening, at the Holliday-street Theatre, by Mr. Neafle, for the first time in this city.

field for operations. According price of gold appears to be forty per cent. dearer than in London, the quotations being two per mille dissount, and the exchange at short time 24.97. Hamburg letters quote the price there at 4.25\$, and the exchange at short time 15.41\$—which makes gold thirty-four per cent. dearer than in London. To-day business in foreign and colonial produce is thus reported: The transactions in sugar comprise 259 bags Benares, at 33s. 6d. to 40s.; 800 bags Madras, at 22s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.

PRUSSIA.—It is believed at Berlin that Austria will consent to the return of the Frankfort Det. It is not yet desent to the return of the Frankfort Det.

Democratic Caucus.—The Extra Session of the Legislature.

ALBANY, April 18.—The caucus of the democratic members of the legislature was held at the capital last night tharsito Seymour made a very animated speech, fully endorsing the course taken by the senators. The addresses and resolutions are to be proposed at Utica by Mr. Seymour and Mr. Mann. The party will be united upon the issue just made in relation is the canal bill.

The extra session of the legislature will probably meet in Lune, before which time the vacancies in the senate will be filled.

The bills lost in the legislature by the revolutionary movement of the democratic senators, among many others of public importance, are: the appropriation bill, the supply bill, all the college and school bills, all donation bills, all the city bills giving the power to raise and disturse money, the city-loan bills, the emigrant commissioners' bill, the bill to restore to merchants money paid under protest, the Rouse's Point bill, canal calargement bill, the bill for the punisment of gambiers, and two hundred and fifty private bills.

Another Invitation to Mr. Webster .- Destructive Fire. Bostos, April 18—At a meeting of the common council last night, resolutions were offered, and passed unantmously, constring the aldermen for refusing Fancul Hall to Daniel Webster, and caying that it would have given he council great pleasure to have heard him in Fancul Hall, in support of law, order, the constitution, and the flatter.

Hail, in support of law, order, the constitution, and the Union.

The council, however, have appointed a committee to request Mr. Webster to address them at some future day. They have also appointed a committee to request President Fillmore to visit Boston.

At 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out in Palmer, which destroyed the Palmer, the Nassawarner House, and six stores underneath.

The stores of Chester Stearns, A. Boldget, M. Maynard, and Mrs. Boldget, milliner, were also burnt; also, the office of F. P. Waince, and the dwelling of E. Converse—the whole amounting to \$75,000. Insurance, \$35,000.

CONCORD, April 17.—The constitutional convention is afternoon. There were about 170 members prese committee of three from each county was appointed A committee of three from each county was appointed to be mount the votes on the amendments recently submitted to the people, which were laid before the convention by the secretary of State. Mr. Smith, of Henniker, proposed to abmit to the people amendments abolishing the religious est and property qualification, and providing that the egislature may propose amendments to be acted upon by the people. Mr. Pierce, of Dover, proposed to submit an unendment for the increase of the senate to twenty-four members, to be chosen in single districts. These propositions were referred to the judiciary committee, with instructions to report to-morrow.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

DEOPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock on Wed-landedy, the 7th of May near; for grading square No. 984, is the-city of Washington, commonly called Frankin square, the contractor furnishing the earth for filling; all of which, it is believed, and be procured within three squares of the proposed improvement. The work to be commenced within toa days after signify the contract, and to be completed by the 1st day of Augustancient, to be mean-will state the price per cubic yard for the commissioner, ured by an engineer to be appointed by the Commissioner.

Change of Hours-Seven Trips per day.

Change of Hours—Secon Trips per day.

The steamboat THOMAS OOLLYER will part at the following hours. A coach conse with the boat in Washington. Boat's five 19% of Persons going and not leaving the boat, half price.

Leave Alexandria at 7X, 9%, 19%, a. m.; 1, 2%, 4, 4, 5%, p. m. Leave Washington at 5%, 10, 11%, a. m.; 1X, 3%, 4%, 6, p. 10B CORHON.

CREAT BARGAINS in Watches, Jewelry, &c.—
I undersigned, intending to remove to their new store in a I
weeks, and wishing to reduce their present stock to make room
new goods, have determined to self off, for cash, their large st
of watches, jewelry, military and fancy goods (a considerable port
of which is of this spring's importation,) at greatly reduced pet
Many of the goods will be sold without regard to cost, and purchas
may rely on getting bargains at wholesale or retail.

CASPIELD, BROTHER, & CO.,
No. SC Saltimore street corner of Charles street, Baltimore

POR CITY COLLECTOR. The undersigned respectful presents himself to the voters of Washingan as a candidate the office of "Collector of Taxes" at the ensuing June election E. M. CHAPIN.